

Biocatalysis/Biodegradation web page provides a search engine for compounds, enzymes, microorganisms, chemical formulas CAS registry, EC accession and microbial biocatalytic reactions and biodegradation pathways primarily for xenobiotic chemical compounds such as methionine and threonine); wit.mcs.anl.gov/WIT2 (this website provides a functional overview which outlines metabolic pathways for organisms such as *E. coli*); ecocyc.PangeaSystems.com/ecocyc/ecocyc.html (this web site provides an overview of an *E. coli* metabolic map); www.biology.UCSD.edu (this web site provides information on signal transduction in higher plants); geo.nihs.go.jp (the Japanese National Institute of Health Science server provides information particularly on cell signaling networks); gifts.univ-mrs.fr (the Gene Intereactions in Fly Trans-world Server provides information on gene interactions, mostly centered on *Drosophila* gene interactions); sdb.bio.purdue.edu (this web site provides a data base of *Drosophila* genes); genome-www.stanford.edu (Stanford Genomic Research web site provides information on for example, *Sacchromyces* and *Arabidopsis*); www.psynix.co.uk (this web site provides illustrations and computer models of various cytokinins); www.sdsc.edu/Kinases/pk\_home.html (this web site provides information on the protein kinase family of enzymes); transfac.gbf-braunschweig.de (the GBF web site provides information on regulatory genomic signals and regions, in particular those that govern transcriptional control); www.gcrdb.uthscsa.edu (this web site provides information on G-protein coupled receptors); www.biochem.purdue.edu (this web site provides information on secondary metabolism in *Arabidopsis*); home.wxs.nl/~pvsanten/mmp/mmp.html (this web site provides a flow chart of metabolic pathways); www.genome.ad.jp/kegg/regulation.html (this web site, the KEGG regulatory pathways web site, provides pathway maps, ortholog group tables, and molecular catalogs searchable data bases by enzyme, pathway, or EC number);

capsulapedia.uchicago.edu/Capsulapedia/Metabolism/RegExpMet.shtml (this web site provides expression information);

www.zmbh.uniheidelberg.de/M\_pneumoniae/genome/META/ALL\_META.GIF (this web site provides a graphic of metabolic pathways and the ways these pathways interact);

moulon.inra.fr/cgi-bin/nph-acedb3.1/acedb/metabolisme (this web site provides information on

*C. elegans* metabolic enzymes); www.gwu.edu/~mpb (this web site provides information on

metabolic pathways); www.bic.nus.edu.sg/pathwaydb.html (this web site provides links to

biological pathways, such as metabolic pathways, developmental pathways, signal-transduction

pathways, and genetic regulatory circuits); and www.scri.sari.ac.uk/bpp/charttxt.htm (this web

site provides graphics of the metabolic pathways of diseased potato).

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**Please replace the paragraph at page 19, lines 3-10, with the following paragraph:**

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B2  
A PCR probe is a nucleic acid molecule capable of initiating a polymerase activity while in a double-stranded structure with another nucleic acid. Various methods for determining the structure of PCR probes and PCR techniques exist in the art. Computer generated searches using programs such as Primer3 (www-genome.wi.mit.edu/cgi-bin/primer/primer3.cgi), STSPipeline (www-genome.wi.mit.edu/cgi-bin/www-STS\_Pipeline), or GeneUp (Pesole *et al.*, *BioTechniques* 25:112-123 (1998)), for example, can be used to identify potential PCR primers.

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**Please replace the paragraph at page 47 lines 5-13 with the following paragraph:**

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B3  
A microarray-based method for high-throughput monitoring of gene expression may be utilized to measure expression response Schena *et al.*, *Science* 270:467-470 (1995); on the world wide web at cmgm.stanford.edu/pbrown/array.html; Shalon, Ph.D. Thesis, Stanford University (1996). This approach is based on using arrays of DNA targets (e.g. cDNA inserts, colonies, or polymerase chain reaction products) for hybridization to a "complex probe" prepared with RNA